THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St. P. S. HEATH, Correspondent,

NEW YORK OFFICE-104 Temple Court, Corner Beekman and Nassau streets. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Telephone Calls.

Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 242 Nor a single workingman in this country ever asked for the passage of the Mills bill.

BRICE & Co., managers, are trying hard to make the two wings of the New York Democracy flap together, but, so far, with very poor success.

MR. THURMAN has "opened" the Democratic campaign. If the managers were frank they would probably confess that he opened it a mile too wide.

THE Boston Herald takes occasion to remark that the Indianapolis Journal 'is an able and interesting newspaper." Now is the time to subscribe.

renomination for the Presidency? His long silence is suggestive, and is awaking considerable uneasiness in his own party. AT the rate of Democratic expenditure

Does Mr. Cleveland intend to decline the

there will soon be no surplus, and the fatwitted free-traders will be out of wind with which to inflate their little British balloon. In view of the somewhat startling state-

ment of the actual condition of the revenues.

we beg to suggest to Mr. Cleveland that it is a condition that confronts us, not a theory. VERMONT speaks first-on the 4th of Sep-

tember, proximo. Maine follows on the 10th. They will go "hell-bent" for young Tippecance, and set the pace for the remainder of the campaign.

Nor one of the liars, either personally or by attorney, has ever made a movement toward obtaining the Journal's reward of \$1,000. The offer still stands good, to all the liars and for any and all of the lies.

E. P. ALLIS, the Milwaukee manufacturer. who has declared in favor of Harrison and Morton and protection to American industry, was formerly a prominent Greenbacker, and was spoken of as their candidate for President.

No one will accuse Mr. Thurman of getting his speeches from the encyclopedia, but if he keeps on at the pace he has begun, anxious members of his party will wish he had confined himself to the innocuous statements of that book.

THE country generally will agree with Mr. Powderly as to "trusts and combines." In the language of General Harrison, uttered long ago, "these things should be made unlawful, prohibited and punished as conspiracies against the people."

CRITICAL Democrats who are inclined to complain because old Mr. Thurman spoke the same piece at each and all of the stopping places on his trip, should consider their candidate's age, and the danger that two speeches might have been worse than one.

REFERRING to General Harrison's speeches, Chairman Brice says the Republicans have a candidate who knows how to help his party. The Democratic boss does Cleveland injustice. The latter is probably helping his party as much by his silence as General Harrison is by his speeches.

"JUST let me get at the tariff," says old Mr. Thurman, and when he gets at it he wants to abolish it utteriv. If Mr. Thurman is allowed to keep on talking, it will do very little good for Chairman Mills to go about explaining that his bill doesn't mean free trade, or anything like it.

COLONEL MATSON is quoted as saying "Indiana is not a protection State." We dare the Colonel to make that issue sharp and square in his campaign-protection or anti-protection. If Colonel Matson believes what he says, he should be man enough to take the anti-protection side of the controversy. Will he do it?

SHERMAN S. JEWETT, one of the shrewdest politicians in New York, writes an Illinois friend that New York State will give Harrison and Morton at least 50,000 majority. Hon. W. D. Kelley says it will not be less than 75.000. How much shall it be in Indiana? Republicans can make the plurality 20,000 if they will work for it.

THE speeches of Mr. Thurman prove conclusively that the Democratic party, like the Southern Confederacy, has at least "robbed the grave" for its campaign. Dragging the old gentleman from honorable retirement, order to give respectability and force to Grover Cleveland's candidacy, was at once selfish and cruel thing.

THE fisheries treaty was yesterday rejected by the Senate, the vote standing 30 to 27, a strict party action. The treaty was an This is a very original and comforting view abject surrender of the rights of Ameri- of the case. Mr. Thompson concludes by as

can fishermen, supported by no one interested in the fisheries, and opposed by many leading and prominent Democrats on the Atlantic rim of the country, where the question has a vital relation to the people and was thoroughly understood. The Democratic administration could arrange a dishonorable surrender by means of its commission, but fortunately, under our Constitution, it could not deliver the goods.

MR. M'KINLEY'S ADDRESS.

Congressman McKinley delivered an address at the Georgia Chautauqua yesterday, which is printed in this issue of the Journal. There is cause for congratulation that the contemptible conduct of Senator Colquitt and Representative Stewart did not succeed in preventing Mr. McKipley from going to Georgia to speak. His address was a complete antidote to the recent one of Mr. Bynum. The latter praised free trade while the former defended protection. Mr. McKinley has made a thorough study of the tariff question, and no man in the country handles it better. His speech yesterday, full of sound argument and supported by the facts and figures of commercial history, was a complete vindication of the policy of protection. It should be carefully studied by every person who wishes to be well informed on the subject. Of its many striking passages, we call attention particularly to the one in which he disposes of the free-trade argument that free foreign raw material is needed to secure foreign markets. Mr. McKinley shows that we already have free raw material. Under our present law 90 per cent. of all duties paid on foreign raw material imported for manufacturing purposes are refunded when the manufactured goods are exported. Thus, if a manufacturer pays duties amounting to \$1,000 on foreign wool, or other raw material, and converts it into finished goods, he is entitled, if he sells the goods in a foreign market, to a rebate of \$900 on the duties previously paid. This is practically free trade in foreign raw material so far as foreign markets are concerned. But Mr. McKinley makes the point, heretofore made by the Journal, that the foreign market is of very small consequence to us compared with the home market. If we take care of the American market the foreign markets will take care of themselves. We do not want to lose the substance in reaching after the shadow. Mr. McKinley has given the Georgia people something to think about, and we are greatly mistaken if his speech yesterday does not lead very many intelligent Southerners to repudiate the party of free trade and opposition to American industry. It will, at least, start the ball to rolling which will finally break "the solid South."

THE SURPLUS NEARLY WIPED OUT. Senator Thurman, in one of his rambling and senile speeches, said:

"You have in the treasury of the United States more than a hundred million dollars. utterly idle, for not one dollar of which has the government any use, but which is kept out of the pockets of the people, who might use it in their business and to their great advantage and prosperity. Now, the Democratic party says that ought not to be, and I say so."

This is a repetition of the Hendricks talk in 1884. The actual surplus in the treasury, according to the public debt statement of Aug. 1, is \$106,349,535. On the 1st of August, 1887, it was \$45,698,594. Every dollar of this might have been applied to the reduction of the public debt if the administration had so desired, and in about two years every dollar of it will have to be so applied, and a very large amount in addition. It ill becomes Mr. Thurman to arraign the Republican party on account of the surplus in the treasury. True, the Republican party made the laws and provided the machinery by which the government obtains its revenue, but if the Democratic party had done its duty there would be no surplus in the treasury. has neglected national interests and ignored the plain requirements of the law in order to create a surplus to be used as a campaign argument. It wanted to use the surplus as a breastwork from behind which to attack the protective tariff. and therefore the surplus has been nursed and coddled as a Democratic necessity. But, from present appearances, Democratic nursing cannot greatly prolong the existence of the surplus. Democratic incompetence and extravagance are likely to wipe it out. The issue of the Journal which printed Mr. Thurman's speech contained an Associated Press dispatch from Washington stating that the government expenditures for the current year will exceed those of last year by \$64,054,730, and will come within \$17,794,000 of absorbing the entire revenues of the current year. In other words, the surplus revenue of the current year will only be \$17,794,000. Another year or two of Democratic administration

would make an end of the surplus. MR. THOMPSON, WITH A P.

A letter is published from our State Geolo-

gist Thompson to a local statesman in Mississippi, in which the writer discusses the political situation from an ornithological standpoint and gives esthetic reasons why, geologically speaking, the Democrats will certainly carry Indiana. Among other things he says that the farmers, both Republicans and Democrats, are practically unanimous on the tariff question and opposed to protection; also, that General Harrison is generally unpopular in the State, and that "his weakness is felt keenly by the Republican managers, and they are trying to counteract it by a system of 'excursions' composed of so-called 'visiting delegations and clubs,' coming to Indianapolis from here, there and everywhere to call on their candidate." The people who have been coming here by thousands under the impression that they came of their own accord will be disgusted to learn how they have been played upon. It was hardly fair in Mr. Thompson to tell. But he finds consolation in the fact that the reduced railroad fare for these "snide" excur sions "is taken advantage of by Democrats

as well as Republicans, and thus our Demo-

cratic central committee at Indianapolis is en-

abled to see and consult with many hundreds

of our men, by this means pushing organiza-

tions with great vigor all over the State."

suring his Mississippi correspondent that the Democrats will carry Indiana this fall, beyond a doubt, if they can only have a fair election. Our State Geologist has done some pretty fair work in the field of fiction before, but this letter shows that he possesses creative powers of the highest order. He ought not to waste his time dabbling in politics or trying to learn geology. He should soar as free as a bird in the realm of pure imagination.

CHARGES AGAINST COUNCILMEN.

The City Council did right in demanding an investigation of the charges and insinuations of corruption in connection with the contract for lighting the city. Councilmen were fully justified in their indignation at the indiscriminate charges and the wholesale imputations upon their honesty that have been made. These insinuations have been printed day after day, carefully avoiding an actionable form, and every effort has been made to give them currency in the community. Their effect has been to charge improper motives on every member of the Council who differed with the paper making the charges in regard to the best method of lighting the city, and to hold them up by name as officially and personally dishonest. No honest man ought to rest quietly under such imputations, Men in private life or in public office may differ on questions of policy or as to the best means of reaching particular ends, and both sides may be honest in their views. No man is justified in calling another a scoundrel or imputing wrong motives to him because he chooses to hold different views a question of public policy. Still has a newspaper the right to give wider currency to such charges unless it can furnish positive proof that it is both omniscient and infallible. Members of the Council are wise and honest as the average of men, doubtless, and the presumption is that in the matter of lighting the city they did what they thought was best under all the circumstances. The Journal said at the time, and still believes, that they made a wise and prudent contract. It resulted in a material saving to the city, and, without making a long-time contract, secured a satisfactory test and trial of the electric light that will enable the city to act advisedly and intelligently when the matter comes up again. There will be material changes in electric street-lighting during the next year or two, for better or worse, and it will be much easier to decide later what the true interests of the city are than it is at present. Meanwhile, we congratulate the Council on its manly action in demanding an investigation of the charges. Let the inquiry not prove a farce.

IF the Atlanta Constitution will say that its report of Mr. Bynum's Chautauqua speech was incorrect and absolutely reversed the meaning of what he said, the Journal will be pleased to copy the statement. As a matter of fact, the Journal has information that the report was made by a competent and intelligent reporter, and we observe the Constitution is very careful not to say that its report was inaccurate... Mr. Bynum says he spoke in glowing terms of Indianapolis, and gave the city "a good send-off." The Constitution reports him as

"In my own city we have every kind of manufactory, and every one of them have increased their output, until we have a surplus. and have to seek foreign markets. In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume in a year. As a consequence, the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to starve. At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His grocer will not credit him. I know of a man in my own city who went out day after day and could find nothing to do. At last his wife. noble woman that she was, said: 'I know that you cannot get work. There is no demand for your work. Come, take care of the children, and I will go to the wash-tub and make a living.' Our tariff is not a protective tariff. but is a destructive one, and especially to the farming interests of this country."

How could any reporter convert a "good send-off" into that kind of an attack? It never was done. Mr. Bynum slandered Indianapolis to support his free-trade argument that protection was injuring the country.

THE course of Governor Gray in regard to the White Cap outrages in Southern Indiana has been cowardly in the extreme. These outrages have been going on for two or three years, to the scandal and disgrace of the State. Governor Gray's attention has been called to them time and again by the press. and he has been repeatedly urged to act, but without avail. His course has been timid and timeserving. At last, fairly driven by public opinion to do something, he requested the Attorney-general to proceed to the scene of the outrages and make an investigation. He might have done this a year and a half ago. It looks now as if the visit of the Attorneygeneral would result in breaking up the band: but the Governor will deserve no credit for the result.

THERE is no use in pursuing a phantom. The Sentinel fills its editorial columns with arguments to show the superior advantages of English workingmen under free trade to those in protected countries. If it is honest, it would advocate the English system for the United States. But it is not honest; and. therefore, it flies into a passion when it is charged with being a free-trader.

THE New York Sun demands that Mr. Frank Hurd shall be muzzled. It says: "The sooner Mr. Hurd is brought home, and deprived of all power to speak by the authority of that committee, the better for the Democratic cause." What will Mr. Dana think of the "noble Old Roman" wandering through the country attacking the idea of a protective

THE Senate has rejected the fisheries treaty, and Mr. Morgan is troubled with visions of blood. The Senator, however, says he will not desert the Republic, and when this becomes known a feeling of security will prevail, despite the roaring of the British lion. If the worst comes Mr. Morgan will gird up his tongue and talk the beast's tail off.

THE remarks of Mayor Denny in regard to the condition of the streets were very timely. The state in which many of them are left after the closing of the ditches is abominable;

The length of time which trenches are left open is an outrage upon the rights of citizens. Many residents find themselves barricaded with ditches in the front and rear of their property, and for weeks are put to great inconvenience through the difficulty of reaching their stables from either direction. In case of fire this condition of things might prove disastrous. It is time this imposition upon the public was stopped, and the suits authorized by the Council should be brought without further delay.

IT is hardly worth while to waste any sympathy on the natural-gas company which has incurred so much loss through the caving in of its trenches during the late rains. If th company had complied with the city ordinance and had obeyed the orders of the cit engineer so many miles of ditches would not have been open to damage.

A Toledo special says:

"The great age and infirmities of Thurman were painfully shown by his speech. His once clear and resonant voice is cracked and feeble, and his painful efforts to make himself heard but accentuated the visible weakness of the senile old man. It soon became evident that his words could not be heard but by a few people, and the crowd melted away rapidly, until only some three or four hundred who stood within the small radius within which his words were audible, remained."

THE Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette says: "The life of General Harrison, by the author of 'Ben Hur,' is a very bright and extraordinariy captivating campaign book. The author accepts the whole responsibility, having decided that Harrison should not see a word of his matter until after the book was out."

AN Eastern firm announces the publication of an "edition de luxe" of the President's message. It will bardly be profitable. The Democracy has already found that message too expensive a

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please publish that clause in the confederate Constitution having reference to the laying of mpost duties. REPUBLICAN.

WABASH, Ind. The provision is as follows:

"No bounties shall be granted from the treasary, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry." Another clause in the Constitution prohibited the appropriation of any money from the treas-

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

ury for internal improvements.

Please say, through the columns of the Journal, when and on what occasion did President Cleveland say "he believed in free trade as he believed in the Protestant religion?"

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 21. A PROTECTIONIST. The expression was found quoted in the Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman. The Journal has private advices of the circumstances under which the statement was made, and has written for confirmation and for authority to give publicity to the facts.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Some of our Democratic friends are claiming that General Hovey is a free-trader. Please state what are his views on the tariff question.

METAMORE, Ind. General Hovey was a Democrat before the war, and probably a free-trader, as all Democrats were and are. Since then he has been a Republican and in accord with the party on all national questions. He voted against the Mills

COLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE red bandana does not wash well .- New York Sun.

EVERY four years the Democrats carry Wisconsin up to within a short time of election. -Milwaukee Sentinel.

Among the conspicuous mugwumps of 1884 who will vote for Harrison this year, ex-Secretary Bristow is said to be one. WHAT monopolist, pool, trust or combine all the land is not doing its best for the success

of the Democratic ticket?-Grand Haven Herald. GENERAL GARFIELD'S plurality in Indiana in 1880 was 6,642. We couldn't think of taking less than 13,284 for General Harrison. - Detroit

THE Buffalo Commercial characterizes President Cleveland's message as one of the grandest blunders inscribed on the political record of the

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," should be changed so as to read. "becomes a fool," and then it would fit the case of Congressmen Bynum, of Indianapolis.-Chicago Journal.

postmaster in all of Vermont. The last one was recently removed at Montpelier, and a Democrat installed in his place.

In 1864 Thurman wrote the plank in the Democratic platform declaring the war a failure. Applied to his campaign in 1888, it would be conspicuously true. - Chicago Journal. THE Denver Republican says the Harrison

and Morton sentiment in Colorado is growing. and to prove the statement, publishes the names of 200 Democrats who will this year vote the Republican ticket. THERE is much inquiry in Connecticut as to

the absence of ex-Senator Eaton from the Democratic caucuses and meetings. His well-known protection views make his attitude on the Mills bill a subject of national interest.

THE number of meetings and banner raisings already held by the Vermont Republicans greatly exceeds those ever occurring before in one year, but their number is no greater than the size of the audiences attending them and the enthusiasm which marks all the proceedings. THE Minneapolis Tribune says that there is one vigorous, unanimous, Herculean Democratio kick all over the State against that party's nominee for Governor of Minnesota. The candidate is not personally objectionable, but the party is

boss-ridden, and that's what the people objects to. THE Rev. E. B. Lewis, an ex-member of the Prohibition State committee of Ohio, goes around with a Harrison and Morton button in his coat and in answer to inquiries says that he has concluded that the best way for him to serve his country is to vote with the Republican

LEVI P. MORTON is really a good-looking man, though the campaign banners make him look as though he were advertising a patent medicine and had posed for the "before taking" illustration. In reality his features are clean-cut and handsome and his complexion is fresh and wholesome. - New York World.

PRESIDENT FELLOWS, of the Iowa State Temperance Alliance, asks the third party adherents this pertinent question: "Do not the methods employed in smashing the old parties tend rather to divide and alienate the friends of prohibition and to set the factions to fighting each other instead of uniting them against the common ene-

THE fact is that Morton is the best-looking man in the whole lot of candidates, and is only exceeded in looks by Belva Lockwood. But beauty is not Levi P. Morton's strongest hold. He is a business man and the right man to fill the position of Vice-president of the United States. He enjoys the perfect confidence of the business public of New York, and is gradually gaining the support of all business men in the country. - Chicago Equity.

The St. Louis Republic evidently doesn't like the conduct of Henry Watterson in the present Democratic campaign. It says, the editor of an influential newspaper might be engaged in better business for himself and his party than hanging around Democratic headquarters in New York, dallying with sedition and encouraging the enemy with vague hints of Democratic disaster, unless President Cleveland bows the knee to the spoilsmen.

THE Washington Sunday Herald, intensely Democrat, has this paragraph: "We hear that there is a great rush of Irish voters toward Harrison; that there are five Irish Republican clubs but this is the smallest cause for complaint, in New York where there was one in 1884.

We hear that a Democratic Congressman from New York was asked last week if as many Irishmen would vote for Harrison as voted for Braine. 'A great many more,' he answered. He said the fisheries treaty, the idea that the Democratic tariff policy pleased England and many

other things had produced this change." LUPTON BEY, who has perished in the Soudan, was one of General Gordon's men. At one time Governor of the equatorial provinces, he was in Khartoum when the Mahdi's forces, aided by the treachery of the garrison, gained entrance to the streets and murdered the heroic commander. So long as Lupton remained alive there was hope that the world would some day have an authentic account of the last days of that memorable siege and the precise manner of Gordon's death. He was the only European survivor of that tragic scene, and he has died a

"I was down at Rochester yesterday," said s well-known business man of this city, Mr. J. I Pryor, to a News reporter this morning, "and had some business with Mr. Henry H. Pryor, president and manager of the Woodbury Engine Company. Mr. Pryor told me he had the names of fifteen manufacturing firms, all of whose members turned out for Cleveland with their men in 1884, and every one of them is for Harrison this year. In front of the Woodbury company's office a card was hauging on which visitors were requested to mark their preferences. It was near noon when I was there, and the straw at that time stood: Harrison, 38; Cleveland, 5."-Buffalo (N. Y.) Times.

Senator William E. Chandler was interviewed in Concord, recently, in regard to the political outlook. He said: "The chances are exceed ingly favorable for Harrison and Morton. From every State in the North and from many of the border States we have information that Democrats are abandoning Cleveland and committing themselves for Harrison. In some places in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut there is almost a stampede and panic. On the other hand, we hear of no recruits for Cleveland except now and then a stupid mugwump, halffledged at the election of 1884, who at last has crept out of his shell, and began to peep for free-trade and for Cleveland. With hardly an exception the current is all one way-toward the success of Harrison and Morton. It cannot be checked, and victory will come. Indeed, the prospects are so good that herein is our greatest danger. If over-confidence sets in, and when the Democrats rally for a desperate struggle to retain national power, we are unprepared to meet them, they may turn the tide and wrest the victory from our grasp in the closing hours of the canvass, as they did in 1884."

FOREIGN MUSICIANS.

Terms and Conditions Under Which the Street Musicians Are Brought from Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 .- The congressional committee appointed to investigate the immigration question in all its various phases entered upon their last day's inquiry in this city at the Westminister Hotel this morning. Mesers. Ford. Oates, Spinola, and Guenther were present, and after to-day's proceedings they go to Boston, where the inquiry will be continued.

Louis S. Samuel, dry goods importer, was the first witness. He has the contract for supply ing mail and coin bags for the government. To do this work he employs 150 hands. On being pressed by Congressman Spinola, the witness acknowledged that the majority of his workmen

The committee next went into the examination of the system of importing musicians, under contract, who make up the street bands of our cities. Samuel Kreutz, a native of Bavaria, was called to the stand. Kreutz said he came to this country in February, 1885, with eight other musicians. Their leader was Jacob Molter, who had been in this country before. The witness denied that he came to this country under any formal contract. He played in street bands and returned to Bavaria in August last. He came back in March, bringing six other musicians, and on arriving here became their leader. A contract made by the witness with one of these men, named Bunmer, which he acknowledged having made, was put in evidence. A like contract existed between himself and other parties. The witness declared he did not hold his men to the contracts because he had heard it was against the law. His trunks and those of his companions were examined by custom officers in Baltimore, and it was there the were brought to light. By the terms of the contracts the men were to receive 151 marks a week, but they would not live up to the agreement, and the donations received were equally divided among all. The band is now perambulating the streets of this city. Krentz's contracts bound the men for two and a half years. The money earned during the first three months was to be retained by Kreutz and withheld by him in case the men deserted him. On his part, he agreed to bring the men to this country in the steerage, to board and lodge them in third-class style, and to transport them over railroads as third-class passengers. He also agreed to return them to Kusel, Germany, at the expiration of the contract, by steerage. Sickness was also provided for, Kreutz agreeing to furnish medical attendance for two weeks, at the end of which, if illness continued, they were to be placed in a hospital at their own

Emigrant Commissioner Charles W. Tainter appeared before the committee and called its at- | thor." tention to a provision of the law by Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to enter into contracts with Governors of States and other local authorities for the carrying out of the provisions of the contract labor law. He said that no such contract had ever been entered into between the Secretary of the Treasury and Governor Hill, or any other official of this State. Hence the emigrant commissioners do not feel it their duty to look after the observance of the law in this respect.

Lawyer Wagener next took the stand, and said that in the practice of his profession he had been called upon to defend a Swede unacquainted with the English language, who was charged with burglary. He asked the man how he came to be engaged in burglary so so on after his arrival here. He replied that he was a criminal by occupation, and that he had beene sent to this country by the authorities of Switzerland after be had served a term of imprisonment there. Two other similar cases came under his observation, both being emigrants from Switzerland. The burglar he had mentioned was found in possession of a complete set of house-breaking tools, which he had brought with him from Switzerland.

Wm. B. Lake, superintendent of the out door poor, said his best judgment was that 70 per cent. of the applicants for charity are of foreign birth. German and Irish are in the majority of those who apply for charity. He would not say that this was true when the relative proportions of the foreigners was considered. Samuel Vogelson, of No. 80 Bayard street, said he worked last winter for Samuel Samuels,

the mail-bag manufacturer. Before receiving employment he was compelled to pay Mr. Aronoff, the manager, \$2. Aronoff wanted more. Aronoff always employed greenhorns, and kept constantly taking on new hands, compelling the older ones to leave by giving them little work to do. Every hand was obliged to pay \$2 to Aronoff before he could get work. Solomon Vitzsky, a Hebrew teacher, who

former'y worked for the mail-bag contractor, testified that he, too, had to pay Aronoff \$2 before he was given work. He was only allowed to earn \$1.50 a week, and though he made Aronoff a present of a dellar or two on three occasions he was not given work enough to earn more. Other workmen who paid the manager a regular weekly amount were given enough work to earn \$4 or \$5 a week. The committee then adjourned, to meet in

Boston on Monday next, when the investigation will be resumed.

Useless Monkeying. Nebraska State Journal.

The moth will seek the candle's flame, even after its wings are scorched, and the Democrats still continue to monkey around the Chinese record of General Harrison. If they get any satisfaction out of this kind of play they are surely welcome to it, for it does the next President no harm, not the least bit in the world.

Neither a Mountebank nor Demagogue, New York Press.

The people have seldom if ever before had a candidate who so thoroughly appreciated the responsibility and dignity of his position as Mr. Harrison. He will not belittle his party or himself by cheap mountebank conduct.

The sober fact is that the Democratic party is

licked. It was licked by Mr. Cleveland when he issued his free-trade message. In the electoral college Mr. Cleveland will get just 153 votes-

Milwaukee Sentinel.

all from the solid South.

A Timely Find. Philadelphia Inquirer. The Indiana "vinegar well" has been discovered in time for the Democratic standard-bearers to drink toasts to each other after the election.

WHITE CAPS IN ELECTIONS

They Issue a Lengthy Manifesto to the Voters of Crawford County.

Charging Corruptions In Elections and Threatening Summary Punishment to

All Parties in Any Way Engaged in It.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

ENGLISH, Crawford County, Ind., Aug. 21 .-One unique and surprising discovery in the White Cap investigation was the manner in which the organization controls the elections. They issue their manifestoes regularly, but to which party they belong it is difficult to tell. They have never yet whipped any elector for exercising his prerogative, but the ensuing election may bring it out. It has been shown the have already issued their manifesto for the 1888 elections. One night, not long ago, they called in a body on the editor of the English News, a weekly paper, which they seem to think is their organ. Whether the editor protests against this sort of liberty or not cannot be told. However, he is kept in subjection by their threats, and willingly publishes anything they give him to save himself a world of trouble and the disgrace of a whipping. His paper recently contained the following:

Mr. Editor-We hand you these papers, with the resolutions that we, the White Caps, have made, and demand that you publish them. We also demand that you publish them just as they are written. STATE OF INDIANA. ---

This is to notify all whom it may concern that we. words and honor, at the risk of our property, homes, families and our lives, that we will carry out these

We wart it understood that there must be a change in our coming conventions and elections. We would waru all who think so much of money and not of justice and honor to their country to beware of bribery, and also the one that is the briber. We want every man to come up and vote his senti-ments and not balk against something, declaring he is not going to vote and wanting pay for his vote. We are determined to stop this at the risk of our lives. The one that buys or sells will be detected, as we will have men at all places, out at all times, and the guilty party will receive a visit from us. And all other vio lations, such as attempting to escape justice by a bribe with money, thereby punishing the innocent and letting the guilty go free. We want every person to be honest and upright in all they do. If not, we will spend all our time and means to see that justice

better for every man, and we would get to remain and take our rest. Beware!! Beware!!! All that deserve a visit from us will receive one, for this is going to be done all over the State, and we are determined that Crawford county shall be among the

is done to everyone. If this was done it would be

We want no bribing whatever. We have endured it long enough. Our court is becoming almost filthy with the "precious dollar." We also warn all that are engaged in any large or small disobedience to be-ware. We are coming without delay to their "wants," and at our own bidding, not theirs. We do nothing only for the love of our country and God. Woe unto you who accuse anyone of being one of our comrades, for you know not what you are doing. Be sure all that is brought up on charges of a crime, you had better let justice do its duty than have your necks broken, for justice is not an enemy to anything that is right. Remember, oh remember, that the officer that takes the bribe will pay a serious debt, for we fear not any noise and are prepared to find out these

In the teachings of divine truth 'we there find bribes and regulations laid down whereby man may be governed in a way and manner that will be approved by God and man. But we find that man in his deprayed condition is traveling in open violation of the teachings of thim who created him and pronounced him not only good but very good. We find, also, that man, born as he is, the noblest work of God, became so corrupt he heeds not the laws of his country and has become so fearless that he regards not the penalties therein prescribed, but places all confidence in his pocket-book, with the pretext that he can bribe the judge and jury. There has also been a practice broadspread through our country, which is obnoxious to the minds of the good people of the land, and extremely dangerous to the prosperity of our country, to wit: The practice of bartering buying and selling votes to nominate and elect persons to office. Now the eforces it more land for the sons to office. Now the aforesaid, uncalled for, un-

reasonable and ungentlemanly practice calls for this our proclamation, given this day under our hand and Whereas, There has been a plot wrongly perpetrated in our county, the buying and selling of votes for the purpose of nominating and electing officers. Know ye, that on and after the publication of this proclamation any person or persons, regardless of party, who shall beyond a doubt be found guilty of buying votes for the aforesaid purpose, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to not less than fifty or more than 250 lashes, well laid on. Know ye also that, while it is claimed that unlawful transactions can be evaded by bribing the courts, that you cannot bribe us. We work not for "filthy lucre." We look altogether to the restoration

of peace and harmony, and good society, and when this is a ccomplished then we are done. WHITE CAPS. This manifesto is no more or less than a libel on the courts. "Of course it is a gross libel," said Judge Zenor, "and was only intended to do harm. Our difficulty is when we try to get evidence to bring these offenders to justice. But we hope to accomplish something soon, and stop the lawlessness. There is not much trafficking, if any, in votes at elections. The county offices are small ones, and accompanied by poor pay. If the courts or prosecutors have ever been bribed, I have as yet failed to hear of it. That proclamation is a gross slander, and

would be rebuked if the people knew the au-

rebuked, with any show of cause, was at Corydon, Harrison county, in 1885. The Democrats were in power, and the White Caps came to Corydon. 300 strong one night. A gun was fired south of town, and answered from the east, west and south. They immediately gathered from all directions, and marched into town, and left long notices at each of the newspaper offices to be printed. The notice was addressed to "Our Servants, the Board of Commissioners." It was complained that the people were heavily burdened with taxation, and the county groaning under its indebted-they believe that much of the money paid in by the tax-payers, was misapplied; they were dissatisfied with the appointment of Judge Denbo as one of the investigators of the county records, demanding an investigation by others more qualified. They forbid the purchase of county farm, ordered the prosecuting attorney not to investigate the regulators, and demanded that the County Commissioners keep aloof from the court-house ring. They forbade vote traffic, and declared that they would terribly punish both the buyers and sellers of voice. They closed their declaration by a terribly threat to burn, shoot and kill if the commissioners failed to investigate. After this an investigation proceeded, but one night alleged White Caps visited the court-house and destroyed the records. Considerable rottenness was discovered, however, and the treasurer found short in his accounts.

Ready to Disband, To the Western Associated Press.

New Albany, Ind., Aug. 21 .- A gentleman from Crawford county, in the city, says: "It is known that the White Cap organization in Crawford county held a meeting near Marietta. s few nights ago, and after a heated discussion resolved to disband the organization. This action is said to have been brought about by fear that Attorney-general Michener had become advised of the inside workings of the organization through some of the members who had been promised immunity on condition that they give up all facts connected with the many outrages committed in that county, and also in Orange county, by the bands of regulators or White The gentleman says that the people are thoroughly aroused over the outrages, and that the White Caps will be compelled to hunt their holes if the Governor will show a bold front and aid them in their work. All that is needed is to assure the people of protection, and there will be plenty of men ready to testify to facts and the identity of parties engaged in the work of regulating the 'community." It is said that there will be some startling developments in a few days.

The subjoined proclamation, however, which has been posted through Crawford county, indicates a very different intention from that stated ON THE OLDS, Aug. 18, 1888.

To All White Ca It has been announced in the public press that Governor Gray has men ill to interfere with our organization, in answer to the chrocors lies which have been circulated concerning or operations. As our own counties are the best jucges of the course of the White Caps, and they have not interposed their authority to molest us, this interference upon the part of the State authorities is unwarranted and un-called for. We are willing to be judged by our acts and by our own neighbors and fellow-citizens, but de clare our unalterable opposition to the invasion of our country by the minions of Governor Gray in order to prosecute the White Caps. It has therefore been de-cided to resist this interference, if necessary, with blood, and the first one of our members who is subjected to injustice shall either be released or avenged.

Quite Likely.

Boston Heraid General Harrison goes to Put-in-Bay this week for a little rest. He will quite likely putin-a-little-work-on-his-letter also.

NO SIGNATURE.